REGISTERED No. 1—1876

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,696.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Mangalore, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colochel Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Chicacole, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., commander T. M. Williams, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. P. CHUMBA, 860 Tons, 136 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Gutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of *each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	25	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	Including food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,666 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 200	„ 131
To Suez	„ 230	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Fine A 1 Ship HAMILTON will sail with despatch.

For Freight, apply to

FARNHAM & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOS. COLLINS.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on the 23rd instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR
OF BARODA.

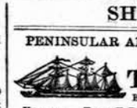
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W.Hazelwood.	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2735	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2953	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2693	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd Decemeber 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 26th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. R. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	——	23rd December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
„ TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500

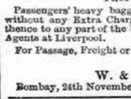
For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N.B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.



THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.....Rs. 460.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons fitted in various degrees of completeness,

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES;
CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1 800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION NIGHTLY
OF
WILLARD and HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1876.
SONGS,
DANCES,
BALLADS,
SKETCHES,
FARCES,
AND
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle....Rs. 3 | Stalls.....Rs. 2 | Gallery.....Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MARGUERITA WYNN,
THE ADMIRED CANTATRICE,
RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.
CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce
By J. T. WILLIAMS,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
To conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,
ACIS AND GALATEA;
OR
THE BEAU! THE BELLE!! AND THE BLACKSMITH!!!
NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES;
AND
SONG AND DANCE.
PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, an OPEN GHARRY and GREY ARAB HORSE. Apply to MANAGER, Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Chinchpoogy.

20th December, 1876.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1877.
(Illustrated 64 pp. Quarto.)
Price 8 Annas. Postage 2 Annas.
Apply to the SECRETARY,
Bombay Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

Or to Caxton Printing Works, 27, Meadow Street, Bombay.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
„ WATSON & Co., Church Street, „
„ ROSE & Co., Meadow Street, „
„ HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Medows Street. Bombay.
„ ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
„ DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—

I.—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of storing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II.—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-pecling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South Indin Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for LAYING DOWN a 24 INCH CAST IRON MAIN from the Tulsi Reservoir to centre of the Main Road, Cumballa Hill, and certain works connected therewith.

Drawings, Specification, Conditions of Contract, and Bill of Quantities may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned on and after TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, for which purpose a Clerk will be in attendance from 11 A.M. up to 3 P.M. during the Government Holidays except on Sunday and New Year's Day.

Copies of the Specification and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on and after that date on payment of Rupees Ten for each set.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Pipe Laying," and must be sent in to the address of the Hon'ble E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C. S. I., Municipal Commissioner, not later than the 19th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.
Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1876.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

BOOKS IN STOCK.

Bibles, Prayerbooks, and Hymns Ancient and Modern (Revised edition), in cheap bindings.

Commentary on the New Testament, by Rev. W. Walsham How and others, Ns. 5; postage, Re. 1.

The Manual: a book of devotion (Heygate) Ans. 10; postage, An. 1.

Some Chief Truths of Religion, Re. 1-14; postage, Ans. 6.

Religion for every day (Canon Barry), Ans. 10; postage, Ans. 2.

Sermons on Special Subjects for Children, Ans. 15; postage, Ans. 2.

Ridley's Holy Communion, Ans. 6 and 15; postage, An. 1.

Daily Family Prayer for Churchmen (by Walsham How), Ans. 15; postage, Ans. 2.

Are you being Converted? a course of Sermons, Re 1-4; postage, Ans. 2.

Sermons on the Grace of God, Re. 2-3; postage, Ans. 3.

Personal Care of Health (Parkes), Ans. 10; postage An. 2.

Manuals of Elementary Science, Astronomy (Christe) Ans, 10; postage, An. 1.

The Unseen Universe (Stewart and Tait), Rs 3-12; postage, Ans. 5.

All orders to be addressed to the
HON. SEC., S. P. C. K. Depot.
34, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Payer's Austrian Arctic Voyage, 2 vols, Illustrated	20	0
Nystrom's System of Engineering	7	8
Milton on Gonorrhœa, new edn. 1876	8	0
Taylor's Diversions of Echo Club	1	4
Eden's India, Historical, &c.	2	4
Stephen's Egypt and Nubia	2	4
Burnaby's A Ride to Khiva	13	4
Graphic—Arctic Number	1	0
Graphic Portfolio, half Morocco	15	12
Lords at Home in the Wilderness	3	4
Dobson's Pioneer Engineering	6	12
Routledge's Popular Progress in England	10	0
London Society, Christmas Number	0	12
Once a Week Ditto	0	12
Belgravia Ditto	0	12
Illustrated Queen Almanac for 1877	0	12
Thomson's Engineer's Guide	3	4
Cavandish on Whist, 11th edn, 1876	3	4
Cavalry Regulations, new edn. 1876	3	0
Hoosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Books, 4 vols	10	0
British Workman 1876, bound	1	4
Band of Hope Review do.	1	0
Infants' Magazine do.	1	4
Children's Friend do.	1	4
Peter Parley's Annual 1877	3	4
Nautical Almanac 1877	2	0
Bedford's Sailors' Pocket-Book	4	12
Amberley's Religious Belief 2 vols	18	12
Life of Lord Macaulay; by Trevelyan. 2 vols	22	8
Forbes's Hindoostanee and English Dictionary (Persian Character) complete	26	4
Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World; by G. Rawlinson, half-bound, 4 vols. Illustrated	28	0
The Modern Playmate, a book of Games; Sports for boys of all ages Illustrated	4	12
The Home Book for Young Ladies; by Mrs. Valentine, Illustrated	4	12
Science in sport made Philosophy in earnest	4	12
Public and Private Life of Animals, Illustrated by Granville	6	12
The Peep Show: amusement and instruction for the young	3	4
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual 1876	3	12
The Adventures of Captain Mago, Illustrated	6	12
The Young Rajah; a story of Indian Life; by W. H. Kingston	3	4
Han's Busker's or the Silver Skates; Illustrated		12
The Doctor's Family, or the Fortunes of the Carlyle; by J. Girardin		12
The Germ Theory applied to the explanations of the Phenomena of Disease; by T. Maclagan	6	12
Fothergill's Practitioner's Hand-Book of Treatment or Principles of Therapeutics	8	12
The Swan and her Crew, or The Adventures of three Young Naturalists and Sportsmen; by C. G. Davies	3	4
Historical Demonstrations of Microscopic Anatomy; by Harley and Brown	7	8
Compendium of Histology; by H. Frey	7	8
Acton's Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs	7	8
Do. on Prostitution	7	8
Electro-Telegraphy; by F. S. Beechey	1	4
A Directory for the Dissection of the Human Body; by J. Cleland	2	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 4
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a choice matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome Spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR,
SEASON 1876-77.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. invite attention to their large and varied stock of the USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, suitable for presentation at this season of FESTIVITY AND REJOICING, and would solicit an inspection of their large "NEW SEASON" stock of useful Goods for general purposes. This comprises:—

A choice selection of

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR EXTRACTS, CREST AND MONOGRAM ALBUMS.

A tasteful assortment of

DRESSING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, FANCY WORK-BASKETS, WRITING AND WORK BOXES, LADIES' DESKS.

Also

TIN DESPATCH BOXES, RUSSIA LEATHER DESPATCH BOXES, TRAVELLING WRITING CASES, ENVELOPE CASES WITH BLOTTER, LADY'S CASH CABINETS, PURSES, CARD CASES, &c.

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LAYS OF INDIA, by Alpha Cheem, new and enlarged edition, illustrated, handsomely bound in Morocco for presentation. Rs. 10.

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BALL PROGRAMMES, in any tints, PEARL HYACINTH, PINK, BLUE, LAVENDER, &c., neatly printed and embossed to order, pencils and neat cord-tassels fitted to match. MENU CARDS, and NAME CARDS, in neat patterns. INVITATION CARDS lithographed or printed, or INVITATION CARD PLATES, engraved to order.

VISITING CARD PLATES, engraved and Cards printed to order. MONOGRAM DIES, or CREST DIES engraved, and stationery embossed in the neatest style in any colors.

FANCY STATIONERY.

THE NEW "REPP" OR "RIBBED" SATIN NOTE-PAPER, in two sizes, "POST OCTAVO" and "ALBERT," in fancy boxes. Paper and envelopes together, or either separately, in CREAM or BLUE, or boxes containing a supply of paper and envelopes of ASSORTED TINTS, Octavo size. A few boxes, each 5 quires, of this paper, in both sizes, of THE NEW OBLONG PATTERN, in blue Envelopes to match, all SQUARE shape.

The boxes have tastefully illuminated covers, and will make useful little Christmas souvenirs.

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ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES, in Walnutwood, very handsome, containing all the games in common use. This has folding doors in front, forming a stand for the Chessmen, the lid closing securely over the whole when shut, while the Chess-board is three-fold, opening out into a fine large board for the STEEPLECHASE Game. Price Rs. 90.

CROQUET in sets at Rs. 25, 32, and Rs. 40.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS BOARDS, CHESS MEN, CRIBBAGE, DOMINOES, BEZIQUE, POLISH BEZIQUE, BEZIQUE MARKERS, WHIST MARKERS. "IN STATU QUO" CHESS BOARD, DICE.

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WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ with combination Presser. }
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PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ESPLANADE.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, 22nd DECEMBER 1876.

DR. LYNN
Will perform for the LAST TIME
His great illusion of
TAKING A LIVING MAN TO PIECES
AND
RESTORING HIM BY INSTALMENTS.

DR. LYNN
Will introduce for the FIRST TIME
in Bombay
THE TABLE FLOATING IN MID AIR.

SATURDAY, THE 23RD DECEMBER
LAST APPEARANCE OF
DR. LYNN,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.
Full particulars in To-morrow's issue.

First Class, Rs. 3; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Carriages may be ordered at 11.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.
Special Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 cases Turkey red garment.
7 do. do. cambric.
1 do. black woollen cloth.
5 do. coloured shawls,
1 do. cotton vests.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. grey domestic.
10 dozens bottled sherry wine.
On account of the under writers.

A. H. C. N. } 5050—1 Bale damaged water twist ex "St. Olive"
On account of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co.
S.—1953—1 case imitation gold thread, 100 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned shares in the New Berar Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of December, instant, at 1 P. M., in the afternoon, at the office of the said Auctioneers, No. 28, Medows Street. The said shares are standing in the name of Mr. Madhowjee Meetha and are numbered as follows:—The number of the shares of "The New Berar Company, Limited"—Nos. 301, 302, 429, 431, 430, 433, 432, 895, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 221, 215, 216, 217, 890, 897, 898, 912, 913, 914, 892, 915, 436, 438, 437, 440 439, 442, 443, 445, 441, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 452, 451, 623, 453, 619, 618, 617, 616, 434, 894, 612, 610, 613, 607, 608, 605, 606, 609, 614, 615, 611.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH DEC 1876.

CONSOLS yesterday morning had advanced from 95⅛ to 95¼, while French Rentes had declined from 104⅛ to 104½, but we have yet to learn how the news, which Reuter gives us to-day from Constantinople, has been received in London.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was very quiet, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, but prices both on the spot and to arrive were unchanged. Good Fair Omra, with the G. F. clause, January-February shipment, via Canal, being still quoted at 5 7-16d. per lb., about 3-16d. per lb. under what it can be bought at in Bombay.

Monday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12½ cents. and March shipment at 12⅞ cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	43,000	47,000	48,000	34,000	
Three days' "	66,000	68,000	76,000	63,000	
Total since 1st Sept.	2,286,000	2,033,000	1,880,000		

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady at previous prices. Reuter's statement of the fortnight's shipments of Goods and Yarns from U. K. to India shows very light supplies for Bombay and very moderate for Calcutta, but any deficiency in the figures will probably be fully made up in the last fortnight of the month, a large indent business having been done when Exchange was at its highest a short time ago.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged, with the exception of Coffee, which is active at an advance of 1s. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 2s. per cwt in Good Ordinary Native.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 57¼d per oz, but as usual he is very wide of the mark, some private telegrams giving 57d. nominal and others 56¾d. sellers but no buyers.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been, if anything, a trifle steadier. At the close yesterday there were no sellers of bills at any rate, but recognising the fact that we are now down to a basis of 56¾d. for Silver, the Banks have to-day shown a disposition to sell at our last night's quotations. Very little business has been done, however, sellers of Private Paper being disposed apparently to await the result of to-day's biddings for Council Drafts in preference to accepting current figures. Considerable difference of opinion appears to prevail as to the probable rates of allotments, Is. 9⅞d. to Is 9¾d. being named, but unless they go over the former figure, we are likely to see a continuance of the downward tendency here. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 9 9-16d per Rupee.	
Do. 4 months' sight.....	Is. 9¾d.	"
Credits 3 "	Is. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9 15-16d. to Is. 10d.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand drafts at ¼ premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unaltered. Fours, Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 ; Fives-and-half, Rs. 102.

THE SHARE MARKET is dull with no amount of business doing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower. Land and Press shares are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, and in some cases slightly dearer. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Fleming and Hindoostan, Rs. 10 in Khandeish, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba.

COTTON is still dull and lifeless. There are sellers of New Cotton at yesterday's prices, but buyers are still prevented from operating by the discrepancy between Fleet and Liverpool arrivals. The following are sellers' prices to-day, but there are no buyers within Rs. 2 per candy of the rates :—

Good Oomra January dely. ...	Rs. 200	per candy f.p.
F. G. F. " " " ...	" 195	"
G. F. " " " ...	" 190	"
Best Hingunghaut, " ...	" 222	"
" Ginned Broach Feb. ...	" 218	"
" Omra Mowa-Bhownugger Mar. "	198	"

FREIGHTS are a trifle firmer, a fair business having been done both for ready and forward shipment by steamer for Liverpool at £2-2 6 per ton. By sail there is nothing doing. For Trieste and Venice the regular liners are booking at £1-17 6 to £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quieter with less business doing in the bazaar, while from first hands buyers show no disposition to operate unless at a concession in prices.

COALS are steadier, and a considerable demand prevails for Davison's West Hartley by steamer at Rs. 17½, but sellers are holding for Rs. 17¾ per ton alongside, at which the last sale was affected.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 16th December, 1876.

Open, 479 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,942	0	0
Merchandise	92,947	0	0
Others Receipts	525	0	0
Telegraph	380	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,43,794	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	61,776	0	0
Merchandise	73,213	0	0
Other Receipts	1,795	0	0
Telegraph	224	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,37,008	0	0
Increase Rs.....	6,986	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP FAVORITE, 949 tons, Captain Bentlich, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE SHIP CITY OF HALIFAX, 853 tons, Captain A. Short, will sail to-day for St. Nazaire, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SIR WALTER D. WALLET, 1,413 tons, Captain N. B. Hadfield, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE *s. s.* PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain H. Pery, sailed yesterday for Coast and Compta, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	H. M. S. Serapis ...	Davidson	England.
20	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Pery	Coast and Compta.
	Elizabeth Ann	Coates	Orissa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship W D Wallett, Hatfield, to Calcutta.
Ship Favorite, Bentlich, to Diamond Island.
Ship City of Halifax, Short, to St Nazaire.

The ship Scowfell, to Calais, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
15	Venice (s)	Rhode	Aden, Dec 2.
16	Bangkok (s)	Rademaker	Bankok, Nov 29.
	Fakruddin	Davis	Liverpool, Aug 26.
	Rozelle	Higgins	Liverpool, Sept 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
15	Viceroy (s)	.....	.....
	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Roma (s)	.....	.....
	Peshawur (s)	.....	.....
	Curlew (s)	.....	.....
	Coromandel	.....	.....
16	Madura (s)	.....	.....
	British Envoy	.....	.....
	Chetah	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

PER BANGKOK.—His Highness Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Siam and suite. From Singapore.—Captain Wellner.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By ROZELLE.—On the 25th Steamer Donard off the Cape de Verds Island, bound to Dundee, from Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
15	Meeca (s)	.....	Bombay.
16	Gen Clerney	.....	Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
16	Inverlessie	.....	London.
	Alexandra	.....	London.
	Tennessee (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	State of Alabama (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive *s.*—400 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co ; 49 packages glassware, Abdoolally Khayroobhoy ; 500 bundles hoop iron, S S Sassoon and Co.
Glamorgan *s.*—3 packages hardware, Framjee Cursetjee ; 60 cases glassware, Ebramjee Hajee Haroon ; 2,017 bundles hoop iron, Abdo l Rahman Sally Mamon.
City of Baltimore, *s.*—99 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewajee.

FROM LONDON.

Eagle.—8 cases oilmanstone and 2 cases glassware, Sarfally Premjee ; 8 cases Malt wine vinegar, and 6 cases soap, Bomanjee Sorabjee ; 1,064 kegs steel, Abdoolrahamon Sallay Mahomed ; 300 casks cement, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Lorne *s.*—1 case gilt cake compy soda water bottles, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthaky ; 2,780 barsiron, Abdoolrahamon Sally Mahomed ; 16 cases paper, Sh ik Alim d Noordin ; 10 cases matches, Govindram Parakrandas ; 6 casks brass wire, 3 smallize Eas-offbay ; 8 cases oilmanstone, C Macdonald ; 19 cases stout, 78 cases hock, 7 packages medicine, 6 casks earthenware, 5 hogsheads cork, and 2 cases haberdashery and pr ser books, Treacher and Co.
Trinacria *s.*—2 packages hardware, Tyebs by Dawoodkhan.
Clive *s.*—10 casks glassware, J fer Rahimoolah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore *s.*—1,300 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 225 cwts coir yarn, John Mahomed Abdoola ; 80 bales wool, Liladhar Govindjee ; 20 bales wool, Nanjee Ebanjee ; 18 bales cotton, Dhanjee Mooljee and Co ; 203 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Gevuldass Cullianjee ; 154 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Lowjee and Co ; 48 bales cottee, Jairam Dayall ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 14 bales hemp and 8½ cwts D horns, Hunoomdass Chatoorbhoy ; 20 bales wool and 3 bales rags, Goverdhun Lillidour ; 19 bales wool, Askurn Khangar ; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lookmeedas ; 47 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 87 bales hemp, Haji Mahomed Hajee Esmail ; 47 cwts coir, Verchund Hemraj ; 52 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 7 bales wool, and 61 bales cotton, Dewa Lalljee ; 40 bales cotton, Finly, Scott and Meiros ; 60 bales hemp, Naronjee Mooljee.
Aristocrat *s.*—30 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee ; 104 bales cottee, Ajaibhoy Dawjee.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.
The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.
Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ONE OF THEM."—The "very faint cheers" you write about were not noticed on either of the occasions you refer to ; you must be mistaken in your conjecture.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 19th Dec. 1876.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·914
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	·622
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	71·2
General Direction of wind.....	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	276

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Colvin, Capt, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Durst, Major, Bombay R. E. on leave, from Kolapur.
Hopson, Major, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 20.

Hay, Lieut. Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Anderson, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Hunter, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay 2nd Mcd Dept, on duty, to Aden

DECEMBER 20.

Hopson, Major, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, to Deesa.'

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 20th December 1876.

The following Extract from the "London Gazette" dated 10th Nov 1876, is published.—

The appointment of Lt Albert Wiley from the Kerry Militia, to a Lieutenancy, dated 28th Oct 1876, has been cancelled.—

With reference to G G O No 775, of 1876, Lt Colonel J H Reid, 4th Bri ade, is appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

Sub-Lieut Phillipp, 2nd battalion, 15th Foot, Probation for the Staff Corps is posted to the 8th Regt N I.

The cancels G O C No 760, 19th Nov, so far as this officer is concerned ;

The undermentioned Medical officers are appointed to do duty with Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship "Serapis" on the 19th Inst.

Surgeon Major E L Hiffernan, Surgn J A Mc Craker, Surgn Major Scott, Surgn F R Gallwey, Surgn Maj J Mc Arey M D Army Medl Dept, returned from leave on medical certificate to England, is placed on General Duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence.

16th Lancers—Lt H L Aylmer, to England, per P and O Steamer from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt M H Saward (E Batty C Bgde) for 30 days, from date of depat rture, to Delhi, on private affairs.

Lt W L Davidson (B Bgde) from date of embarkation to England per troopship to appear before a medical board.

Royal Art llery—Maj M Skinner, (A Batty 4th Bgde) for the 11th Feb 1877 in England on Medical certificate.

Lt C. Lowgride (No 1 Baty 6th brigades) from 20th Dec to 31st March 1877, preceding his retirement from the service.

Veterinary Surgon A. Bostock (8 Baty 9th Bgde) for 30 days from 8th December 1876 to Bombay, on on medical certificate.

Veterinary Surgeon A. Bostock (R Baty 9 Bgde) from date of embarkation, to England per Troop ship, to appear before a medical Board.

Foot (1st Battalion)—Lt. A. F. F. Adams, to England from date of embarkation for fifteen months, on private affairs.

6th Dragoons—Lt R. A. Crawford, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical Certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Sub-Lieutenant H S F le Gersal, to England, per Troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.—

Army Medical Department—Surgeon Major D. J. Doherty, to England per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, December 14.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt G E Macpherson, Offg Cant Mgr, Mecan Meer, and Capt A D C Rennick, Offg Cant Mgr, Jullundur, are appointed to act as Camp Mags at Delhi in connection with the Imperial Assemblage.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W W Alexander, Inspr of Schools, Lahore Circle, sanctioned to be employed on privilege leave from the leave granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette," Notification No 1770, dat d 15th Aug 1876.

Mr. Alexander obtained fourteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Surgn Maj J R Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regt, is on return from leave, re-appointed Civil Surgn of Abbott-abad, with effect from the 1st Nov 1876.

Surgn Maj J B Scriven, Civil Surgn of Lahore, reported his arrival at B mbay on the 1st Dec 1876, on return from furlough.

Capt R Warburton, Asst Comsr, Peshawar, is appointed to the charge of the Outposts of Mardan, in the Yusafzai Subdivision of the Peshawar district, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th Nov 1876, vice Capt T J C Plowden, appointed to officiate as Deputy Comsr, Peshawar.

Capt C H Hallilay, Bride-Maj, Mecan Meer, is appointed to act as Camp Mag of Mecan Meer in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt G E Macpherson, on special duty in Delhi.

Capt Hallilay is invested, under section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd class within the limits of the Cant of Mecan Meer, and under sec 9 of Act XXII. of 1864, with power to try and determine suits of the nature cognizable by Sma l Cause Courts under Act XI of 1865, not exceeding Rs 50 in value or amount.

Mr C M Burton, Extra Asst Comsr, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Jullundur during the absence of Capt A de C Rennie, on special duty at Delhi.

Mr T Toward, Asst Comsr, is, on return from leave, posted to the Gohaung district.

Mr Toward reported his arrival at Hoshiarpur on the forenoon of the 8th Dec 1876.

Mr J McD Donald, Asst Comsr, posted to the Lahore district.

Mr C R Cooke, Inspr of Schools, Umballa Circle, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 6th Dec 1876, on return from the furlough granted to him in Punjab Government Gazette Notification No 3580, dated 2nd Oct 1874, and subsequently extended by H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr F A Roberts, Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th Dec 1876.

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Comsr, in charge of the Mianwali subdivision of the Bunnu district, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst of Peshawar, during the absence of Mr R Udny as Offg Depy Comsr, Hazara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 1st Dec 1876, consequent on the paucity of officers with the 1st Punjab Inft, directing Lt F C Pears, 2nd Wing Subn, 3rd Punjab Infty, to proceed at once to Dera Ghazi Khan and officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, 1st Punjab Infty, until further orders.

Dera Ghazee Khan Station Order, dated 22nd Nov 1876, appointing Lt E Lloyd, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Offg Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Capt E A Money on duty at Delhi.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Regtl Order, dated 16th Augt from the drawing Lt D Battye, Quar, to officiate a Nov 1876, 18th Aug 1876 and until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order dated 23rd Nov 1876, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Capt A D Stretell, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer on leave on medical certificate.

Lt R E N Stuart, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as Wing Subn.

Lt B M Allen, 1-21st Regt, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his other duties.

Lt C H Hoskyns, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Kangra Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Oct 1876, during the absence of Mr F Kirby, on special duty at Delhi.

Maj R Home, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st grade, is attached to the Joint-Secy's Office, with effect from the 29th Nov 1876, on which date he made over charge of the Sirhind Canal Circle to Col E L Earle, R E.

HIGH COURT.—21ST DECEMBER.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT)

For Argument on Judges Summons.

354-75—Fletcher and Sm th—Choomlall Vurjevundass &c. vs Luckmidass Narrandass—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane.

LONG CAUSES.

187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surruswatibai widow vs Bhai Bhoo and others—Balkrishna and Bhugwandass—Part heard.

265-75—Mr Fletcher—I M Nicholas and others vs J P DeMello—Rimington H and L and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

9- 6—Chalk and Turner—Ashabai and others vs M C Killetine and others—Inverarity Baker and others Balkrishna and P and —Lynch and Tobin.

161-76—Jeff rson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Ngadass Parmacundass and another—Tyabjee and Bayane.

229-76—Mr Fletcher—Nanoobai vs Padma Malloo—Balkreshw and Co.

793-76—Lynch and Tobin—Appajee Pandoorung vs Narayen Cumtea Laud and others—Inperson.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

480-75—Macfarlane—Morarjee Topan and others vs Sodhey Vycoonth Appa and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

395-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Anundrao Dennatt vs Khullucklin Khullanbhoy—A Framjee.

SHORT CAUSE.

430-76—In person—Oomedram Chabildass vs Arab Ibram Rajab and others—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

527-76—Mr Macfarlane—Feeroo Mahomed vs Habibhoy Cassumbhoy and others—M H Khan.

542-76—Smith and Cleveland—William Loudon vs G Pereira—Prescot and Winter.

621-76—In person—Framjee Sorabjee Shroff and another vs Bezonjee Muncherjee B.

626-76—Chalk and Turner Jumn dass Premjee and others vs Gooculdass Dewjee and another.

461-76—Mr Macfarlane—Lalljee Shamjee and others vs The A Mills Co Ld—Hearn and Cleveland.

338-76—Janardhun Waman Bhagwan Pandhay vs Keshana Wamon Pandhay—M M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

580-76—Mr Macfarlane—Henry Gamble vs Nanabhoy Bapoojee —and otthrShamrao P and Craigie.

SHORT CAUSE.

463-76—N N Khotare—Nagubai Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—J C Cama.

15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dojiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane.

276-76—Smith and Cleveland—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Bocry.

62-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others, vs Sundas and others.

98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—E Hearn.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Radashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.

190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliso Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Shipsey.

375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

228-75—Jeferson and Sewbux Dhunsookdass vs Hanootmull Motichund and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILKINSON—December 19th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of W. J. Wilkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBBE.—December 13th, at Umballa, the wife of Colonel A. H. Cobbe, Commanding 1st Battalion 17th Regiment of a son.

RUNDLE.—December 5th, at Umballa, the wife of C. S. Rundle, P. W. D., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

It cannot be correct to say, in the words used by the compiler of to-day's telegram, that all the representatives of the Powers have "approved *ad referendum*" General Ignatieff's suggestion for a neutral occupation of Bulgaria. The very fact that a proposition is taken *ad referendum* is inconsistent with either approval or disapproval. The Ambassadors have simply taken a note of General Ignatieff's offer of a compromise, and referred it for the consideration of their respective Cabinets, not feeling themselves empowered to give an opinion for or against it at once. The supposition that the offer can have been received favourably by the Ambassadors of all the Powers is, moreover, disproved by the important announcement made in another telegram, that the Italian Prime Minister has formally declared Italy's determination to stand by the Treaty of Paris, that is to say, to accept the English programme laid down in Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech, which excluded the idea of the military occupation of Bulgaria.

IT is not often that we get a chance of talking to a Viceroy in this city ; but, when Fortune does throw one in our way, we buttonhole him with a vengeance. The address of the Chamber of Commerce is an instance in point. Lord Northbrook, who was fed on blue books from his infancy and considered the papers relating to the Cotton Frauds Act and the debates on the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill light reading, would have digested the Chamber's elaborate address with the greatest zest ; but we fancy it was only a strong sense of duty which nerved Lord Lytton to undertake the Herculean task of mastering all the great questions treated of in that able state paper. But, with the help of Sir John Strachey and Mr. Chapman, he rose to the height of the Chamber's great argument, and courteously and conscientiously dealt in his reply with every one of the topics touched upon in the report. We must postpone for a day attempting to discuss the address and the reply, and will merely note briefly now the heads of the Viceroy's business-like manifesto. One thing we learn definitely, that it is probable the commencement of the Ahmedabad to Ajmere line will be deferred because the Government expects to lose money by the Famine. We will not dwell on the chances that Sir John Strachey will have a surplus of two to three millions to declare this year, which may be set against the possible loss by remissions of land revenue next year. What strikes us as odd is the different measure applied to famines in Bengal and Bombay. In Bengal a dearth is made the excuse for expediting the construction of public works ; in Bombay it is esteemed a sufficient reason for stopping them altogether. The former policy seems the more sensible of the two, for without public works famines will become more destructive every year. Lord Lytton will not abolish the Cotton Frauds Department, but will refer the matter once more to the Secretary of State. He could do no more than this. It is amusing to notice the warmth with which His Lordship repudiated the suggestion of the Chamber that the Secretary of State should, so far as the purchase of English stores is concerned, be regarded as simply the financial agent of the Government of India. But all the Chamber meant by this phrase was that the Secretary of State should buy no stores except on indents from India ; and surely that is a right principle. As to buying always in the cheapest market, Lord Lytton merely echoed on this point the opinion of the Chamber, who certainly cannot have intended that a higher price should be given for goods because they are manufactured in India. His Lordship was perhaps misled by use of the word protective, which has a sinister meaning for free traders, into supposing that the Chamber can possibly wish to have Indian industries supported by the State at the expense of the general body of taxpayers. An economical heresy of that kind is not likely to be countenanced by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. On the subject of the Port Trust Lord Lytton spoke of co-operation between the Port Trust and the private owners of foreshore properties, as if that were not a visionary prospect so long as the properties remain in various hands ; but his words indicate the certainty of the eventual resumption by Government of the whole foreshore.

IT must often strike observers of men and manners that there is a very strong effort now exhibited on the part of certain sets in India to bring into fashion the sabbatarianism of North Britain. This, despite the example of Her Majesty, who approves of Sunday reaping in a case of necessity to the sore discomfort of Scottish saints, though, we hope, not Scottish sinners. Perhaps it is a "revival" of Pharisaism introduced by the extreme High Church party ; it may be a compromise of the Low Church with their antagonists, those others ; any way it is a very inconvenient assumption of power by the few over the many. It is all very well to say that Britons enjoy civil and religious liberty wherever they go, but the saying is a phrase, not a reality. Few men, and fewer women, can afford to set the Sabbatarian party and its doings quite at defiance ; and if, as often happens in a province, a district, or a command, the chief officer or the chief officer's wife thereof is of the virtue which will not drag an ass out of the pit on the seventh day, it is quite impracticable for subordinates, having any regard to their worldly interests, not to hie them to Church whatever benefit they may or may not derive from Divine Service there. True, the penance is made very light to them. The unwilling or inattentive worshippers are not compelled, as in Puritan days, to wear sad clothing, to shave off their love locks and pray by the yard measure or longer ; Indian churches mostly appeal to the grosser senses of their congregations, and we have seen services that might have been badminton parties, only for their indoor character and lack of effervescing refreshment. The present revival is not of the nature which shook Anglo-Indian society in the days of Hebeck, or the doctors of damnation. No one is asked to go twice or thrice to Church on Sunday for the satisfaction of knowing or learning that Pandemonium rages wide to receive his miserable carcase ; congregations of saints, not sinners, are in fashion now, and flowers, incense, and genuflections, together with music without end, tend to teach us how properly jolly we are in this world and how supremely jolly we will probably be in the next. Nevertheless, there are obstreperous persons who will no more be coaxed than kicked into the mere outward observances of religion, and we must confess we feel some compassion for them because they are very often in disfavour with those who can either make or mar their fortunes.

It is a question which might be very well left to a man's conscience whether he should regularly attend Church or not, but it is a question which the Sabbatarian party in India prefer to decide for themselves. Their argument, we fancy is, that because they go to Church twice or thrice a Sunday themselves, all others ought to go also. The religious business of the seventh day atones in their sight for all the sinful pleasures of the six ; and it is doubtless very edifying to see a woman of dubious reputation, or a man of no reputation at all, singing hymns on Sunday in condonation of all the offences committed during the week. The method is an easy one of absolving one's conscience one day out of seven, and it is all the easier because a modern Indian Church is one of the places most available to society for the display of perfect toilettes and Poole's expensive apparel. There the dubious and the indubitable meet on common ground, and there can be no scandal, for the moment at least, against people who adapt themselves so well to the customs of society as to endure a service and a sermon at what is felt by every one to be at some inconvenience to himself. For going to Church in India is no joke ; at least no more of a joke than going to any public place of entertainment is, where full dress is *de rigeur*, and company manners indispensable. There are men who groan grievously on being dragged to balls, and women who affect to think life too short for *burra khanas* ; but duty is duty with them all, and they go to these festivities they profess to abominate even as they go to Church—to be seen of the world and to hold their places in it. For some folk, indeed, attendance at Church, if not the service, is a great, a paradisacal delight. It is happiness to sit immediately behind the Chief Commissioner, and in front of a rival. It is delightful if the great man condescends to hand one a hymn book in the face of an attentive congregation, and it is delicious to be conscious that one's dress is a shade a later fashion than the leader of *ton* over the way. These are not penances, but raptures. The hardships of the duty are among others the getting out of bed at daybreak, to attend Church in the hot season, the discomfort that there always is about an abnormally late dinner on Sunday evening, the horrible heat of a midday service, the agonies to a musical ear of black boys singing out of time and tune, the dulness of the sermon, and its length. When a man or a woman endures all this fifty-two, or, say, one hundred and four times in the year, it is perhaps not unnatural to expect self-gratulation on his or her part together with an inward and very ardent belief that he or she is a more acceptable person in the eyes of Heaven than the he or she who has only daily prayers at home and who makes no account of Sundays over other days. It is less natural to admit that punctual attendance at Church gives the right to those who go to judge those who don't ; nevertheless, it is very common to meet persons who make it a heinous offence of their neighbours, this non-attendance at any Church. So and so is an infidel because he prefers family worship or family prayers to the congregational worship of the saints of the period, and such a one would steal a horse or rob the Government, because he does not weekly inhale the odours of incense, flowers, and patchoulli in Church-going society dressed in its best. So and so is clever, but not a proper person for advancement because he stays away from Church, and oh dear ! what a pity it is that Mrs. This and That never goes to Church, she would be *so* nice *only for that*. Church-going is, in fact, a passport to certain circles, or rather, we should say, that one cannot enter such circles without steady persistent Church-going, but the worst of this sort of letter of credit is that it induces such a heap of hypocrisy.

There was an old military officer in India once upon a time who in his youth desired to obtain a staff appointment from a great man imbued with strong Sabbatarian tendencies, and how did he set about his business ? He bought a hassock, and carried it ostentatiously to morning, midday and evening service to kneel upon. "There is something in that "young man," said the General, and so there was. When he got the appointment he pitched, in his own words, the hassock to Jericho, and his patron mourned for ever afterwards a misplaced confidence. Just as other patrons might mourn who really believe that Church attendance comprises the whole duty of man, and a regular appearance at Divine Service a warrant of morality. Men of the class are too prone to believe that there is no religion out of Church, no private or domestic worship beyond its walls ; and even some clergymen, we daresay, would be incredulous if told that their parishioners who did not attend Church were yet capable of saying their prayers elsewhere. Custom has rendered Church-going the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace, and yet we can never look at a congregation without thinking how very little of the grace peeps out through the observance. That woman, for instance, who condemns poor Mrs. This and That for her single known fault of staying at home—with her children perhaps—is evidently inattentive to the service she professes to value so highly. Her eyes rove from dress to dress and from bonnet to bonnet, like bees about flowers, and she is even appraising we see the cost of some one's silk while bowing her head to the name her inattention dishonours. He who crys down his brother man as an infidel, making the assumption a bar to his promotion, is snoring during the sermon and thinking of Exchange while the Litany is read. Another is ogling his neighbour's wife under the very nose of the parson ; but will leave Church-by-and-by with a comfortable sensation of having done his duty as a good Christian for the week. Church is an excellent place for those who go to pray, but the earnestness of a number of the worshippers one sees there is scarcely sufficient to warrant them in holding themselves up as patterns of propriety of conduct to the absentees. Certainly, there is this excuse for their egotism—that High Church priests do not ask so much earnestness as admiration from their congregations. If a man or woman is only attentive to the genuflections of the parson and his garments, he or she will do very well ; indeed, we might say that people will do very well if they only go to fill the theatre—we beg pardon, the Church—in which those reverend gentlemen act. This is all they want, for the present at least, to promote the singular Sabbatarian movement we speak of, and which is as different from the sabbatarianism of twenty years ago in India as peaches are from pitch. This is a bid for party and priestly power nicely gilded, and if men were not so reasonable in India as they generally are, we should have some apprehension of a time not distant when we might have to pay ecclesiastical penalties for non-attendance at Church, and perhaps a five pound note for every Sunday morning we overslept ourselves. However, the movement is quite inconvenient enough as it is, for it encourages many to judge their neighbours with improper severity, and to discover motes and beams in those neighbour's eyes where none exist, perhaps, unless in the Sabbatical imagination of the discoverers.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

THE following is a *verbatim* report of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Sailors' Home on Tuesday last.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I am greatly indebted to your Committee for this pleasant opportunity of publicly associating myself with an event in which you are interested, and mingling my own congratulations with those we have just heard tendered to the city of Bombay on its ability to offer so handsome and convenient a Home to occasional visitors, such as Jack Tars and Viceroys.

This is indeed a matter for congratulation in which so many are concerned that I hardly know whom I should first congratulate, nor where my congratulations can stop. But as it is a charitable institution that we are about to open, and as charity begins at home, I will follow the example of charity, and begin by congratulating myself on having been able to meet you in a building so conducive to the beauty and so creditable to the hospitality of your town. I must next congratulate Mr. Stevens who designed it on his successful employment of the graces in the service of the charities. (Applause.) And since the building itself is at this moment animated by a warm human interest in an object especially humane, I think I may venture to congratulate its present as well as its future inmates, on the means of existence which it owes to the liberality of one of the great native princes of this Presidency, and on the design for which

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S SECOND MINUTE ON THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE CYCLONE.

CALCUTTA, 20TH DEC.

Sir R. Temple has issued another minute on the effects of the late Cyclone in the Sundeep Group of Islands. He says:—The former description referred more particularly to Noacally, Hotten, and Backergunge, not so much to the Sundeep Islands which I was unable to inspect personally. On November 19th I deputed Mr. Pellew, a Civilian officer specially experienced in relief operations elsewhere, to visit these islands. He has returned, and I record my impressions after conferring with him that these islands differ from the others before described. Being of older formation, the ground is somewhat higher towards the centre, and the habitations, instead of being scattered in little hamlets, are towards the centre collected in large villages and protected by trees; also having large tanks with high banks round them. Consequently, though on the shores the people were swept away, as previously described, in the centre most part escaped the wave which was relatively not so high and the trees apparently checked its rapidity, enabling people to get on the banks of the tanks and keep their heads above water. On the other hand the waves here came from seawards and on receding left the water in the tanks brackish. Cholera set in soon after and then the storm of the 23rd November, called the ghost of the Cyclone, suddenly lowered the temperature, and chilling the houseless people, aggravated the choleraic plague. Mr. Pellew found the people in a state of deep depression. It seemed as if the survivors of the Cyclone would slowly perish from pestilence. Every arrangement that forethought could suggest was done by the local authorities and carried out further by Mr. Pellew. Native medical officers with medicines have been stationed at appropriate places and additional Assistant Surgeons despached from Calcutta. The Sanitary Commissioner, Doctor Coates, was deputed to Chittagong during November, and is already at work on the Islands. Cholera is abating in the north, but is still bad in the south, where, however, it has abated. The people are rebuilding their houses; they have supplies of food and also a fair crop in the ground, but reaping and harvest are delayed because the cultivators are attending the sick and burying the dead. There will be no difficulty in making advances to the distressed cultivators; these will be needed as the destruction of cattle is almost total; plundering and other mischief has been stopped. The present estimate of the mortality in the Sundeep group differs from the former; out of a population of 87,000 it is understood that 40,000—but Mr. Pellew makes out not more than 25,000—perished at first but several thousands have since died from the effects of the catastrophe and some thousands are still dying. He fears that before the sad affair is ended the mortality will be fully equal to the higher estimate. Sir R. Temple then cites a few remarkable facts extracted from Mr. Pellew's notes. Mr. Pellew expresses himself unable to suggest any protective work against future storm-waves; the old embankments round a part of the island which did exist only made matters worse. The Government minute concludes by thanking Mr. Pellew, who volunteered to undertake this unpleasant duty, for his exertions in this sadly important case.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The s. s. Tenasserim has not yet been reported. The Duke of Buckingham cannot arrive to-day.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LAHORE, 20TH DEC.

News has been brought that a force of fifty thousand Russians is collected at Kargan; an attack on the Jamsheedi tribe of Turkomans with twelve thousand men is intended. The Turkomans are said to be preparing for the Russians.

AFGHANISTAN.

Two caravans of Suliman Kheyls have been plundered at Kattawaz by Kharatis; several men were killed.

THE AKHOOND OF SWAT.

The Akhoond of Swat, believing he was about to die, sent for Nowroz Khan to intrust him with his will, but he refused to go, being engaged in plundering. The Akhoond considering his sons unfit, desires Nowroz Khan to succeed him, but the people will not submit to him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S PROPOSAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19TH DEC.

It is asserted that all the Foreign Envoys have approved *ad referendum* the proposal of General Ignatieff for a neutral occupation of Bulgaria.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

ROME, 19TH DEC.

Signor Depretis, President of the Ministry, has declared in Parliament that Italy cannot abandon the Treaty of Paris.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

LONDON, 19TH DEC.

The Venerable Edward R. Johnson, M. A., Bishop Designate of Calcutta, sails for India by the P. and O. steamer on the 28th instant.

LONDON, 19TH DEC, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 6-6
8½ lbs. do. 7-9
40s Mule Twist 0-11½
3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 104½
Bar Silver 57½

LINE REPORTS.—20TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Russian line interrupted.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20TH DEC., 4 57 P.M.

Mail steamer Tanjore, from Australia, arrived.

H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE and suite do not leave Bombay for Delhi till the 27th instant.

IT is definitely settled, we notice, to open the South Indian Railway as far as Cuddalore on the 1st of next month. It was at first proposed to open the section of the line from Tanjore to Mayaveram on the first day of the New Year, but owing to the incomplete state of the line, the opening is deferred for a short time.

THE 20th Regt. N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and color, under the command of an European officer, which paraded at the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. R., at 4-45, P.M. yesterday, on the departure for Delhi of the Muscat deputation. A salute of 21 guns was fired.

The 21st Regt. N. I. furnished a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file, with drum and fifes and colour, under the command of an European officer, which was paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M. yesterday, to receive His Excellency Lieut-General José Tavares de Almeida, Governor General of Portugese India. On H. E. landing, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery.

THE Army Correspondent in London of the *Pioneer* says that Sir Garnet Wolesley will enter upon a career in India at the earliest possible opportunity. The command in the Bombay Presidency, which will become vacant in 1879, may fall to the lot of Sir Garnet, and afterwards, even a higher Indian appointment. Another item of news sent by the same correspondent, that Colonel Valentine Baker is in London, does not seem to have been noticed in any of the English papers. Colonel Baker has been sent by the Porte to make some arrangements in England of a military nature.

AMONGST other things made for use at the Imperial Assemblage, four beautiful *attars* and *pandans* have been manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton of Calcutta. The *Indian Daily News* says they are very chaste and elegant, being supported by dolphins, in dead silver, representing that the Indian Empire is based upon England's supremacy at sea. The body of the *dans* is of Indian design; and if there be any suggestion possible in the way of more appropriate finish it should be that they should be surmounted by an Imperial crown. They are, as it is, very chaste and elegant, and do credit to the manufacturers.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 18th November, were 16,480, against 19,190 in the previous week. The annual death rate of the province from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 63 and 57 per 1,000, further declined last week to 49. In the 50 large municipal towns 1,972 deaths were registered, 992 being male and 980 female, giving a death-rate of 81 per mille of population. One thousand one hundred and thirty-seven births were registered, 609 being male and 528 female, giving a birth-rate of 47 per mille of population.

MR G. H. M. BATTEN, Commissioner of Inland Customs, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, during the employment of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., on special duty, and Mr. W. S. Halsey, Inspector General of Registration, and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Custom, vice Mr. Batten, and the Honorable T. C. Hope, additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, has been appointed to be additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, as a temporary measure.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following information about the sepoy who shot Lieutenant Harris, and who was hanged on Friday morning last, outside the jail at Rawal Pindee. The execution was almost a private one, only small detachments from each regiment being present. This was done partly out of respect to the feelings of the man's former comrades, and partly because a grand parade would have been altogether to his satisfaction. The evening before, the murderer asked leave to bid farewell to his brother, also a prisoner in the jail,—a viper's brood apparently. The brother congratulated him on the crime. "Yes, I did well," was the answer, "but I meant to have shot Colonel Stewart also." Colonel Stewart was on the range at the time of the murder, and was in command of the firing party.

THE local authorities of Madras, according, to the *Madras Mail*, seem rather undecided what to do, and how to do it, on the 1st January next. Mr. Chisholm has been directed to raise a pandal on the island, large enough to accommodate the official community and the heads of local society, and in this structure Sir William Robinson will hold a Durbar, proclaim the new title, and distribute certificates of merit (whatever they may be) to those who are considered to have deserved well of the Government. The sight should be an interesting one, as we understand, adds the *Mail*, that all the troops in garrison will be present under the immediate command of H. E. Sir Neville Chamberlain, that the judges of the High Court will appear in their robes of office, and that all Government servants, military and civil will be invited to attend the ceremony.

THE floor of the Trevandrum Durbar Hall is being paved with marble for the 1st of January next, when a Durbar is to be held in honour of the proclamation of Her Brittanic Majesty as Empress of India. The *Cochin Argus's* correspondent writes: "I had occasion to visit this building a few days ago, and on enquiry, learnt that every thing possible is being done to complete the work by the end of the year, and the Chief Engineer is busily engaged with it. The centre of the Hall is being paved with white marble, and encaustic tiles of different colours are to grace the four sides. The staff employed for the purpose are working at it both day and night, and as they are under the supervision of Mr. P. Coomarasawmy Pillay, Maistry, whose diligence, zeal, and adaptability to works of every description are well known in Trevandrum, it is hoped that the work would be completed before the appointed day and to the satisfaction of everyone."

THE *Indian Mirror* asks if it is not part of Lord Lytton's duty, or at least of his Councillors' duty to enquire why of all Presidencies and provinces Bengal should be so poorly represented at the Delhi Assemblage. If, says our contemporary, "there is no deliberate insult involved in the matter, grave injustice has surely been done to the foremost Presidency in India—foremost in intelligence, in loyalty, and in public spirit. It cannot be Her Majesty the Queen's intention to draw into the Assemblage only Maharajahs and Rajahs, and make a display of crowned heads and jewellery, on the occasion of her assumption of the title of Empress of India, completely ignoring and throwing into the shade India's true leaders, educated and representative men who really influence the masses, and govern native society by their superior intelligence and patriotic spirit. The head of the Bengalee community, Rajah Romanath Tagore, has not been invited. Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal have declined to go, for reasons which demand inquiry. Such scholars and patriots as Dr. Rajendralala Mittra, the Rev. Dr. Bannerji, Pundit Iswara Chandra Viddyasagar, and Pundit Taranath Tarka Punchanan ought to have been invited to the Great Rajsuya Yagno of modern times."

THE Senior Magistrate yesterday dismissed the case of defamation brought by Mr. Eugene Schrottky against Dr. Thomas Blaney, and mulcted the prosecutor in Rs. 200 costs, the highest amount which the magistrate could award, to mark his sense of the prosecutor's conduct. On the case being called on, Mr. Fletcher, on behalf of the prosecution, asked for permission to withdraw the charge, saying he was instructed to offer no further evidence. Mr. Inverarity, for the defendant, resisted the application on the authority of Regina *vs.* Rahimat, in which it was ruled in February last, by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice West, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, that the charge, since it involved a particular intention, could not be allowed to be compromised. Mr. Inverarity insisted on being allowed to proceed with the cross-examination of the prosecutor, in order to show that there was no defamation in the case, and that Dr. Blaney was justified, in the interest of the public, in publishing his letter; or asked that the case should be dismissed. The learned counsel's arguments ultimately prevailed; and no evidence being offered, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

THE districts in the Madras Presidency which are affected badly are the following:—

	Square miles.	*Population.*
Bellary	11,132	1,668,006
Kurnool	7,676	959 640
Cuddapah	8,050	1,351,194
Nellore	7,150	1.376,811
N. Arcot	6 854	2,015,278
Chingleput	2,619	938,184
	43,531	7,309,113

The *Madras Mail* commenting on these figures says that about a month ago the number of coolies employed in these districts was 200,000. The *Mail* adds:—"By the end of this year we shall have three hundred thousand coolies at work in this Presidency alone, and what does this mean? It means an expenditure of very nearly eight millions sterling, even supposing that we have so bounteous a S. W. monsoon that every relief cooly strikes work. Taking them all round, every relief cooly may be said to cost Rs. 4 per month, 300,000 coolies per day means Rs. 1,200,000 per month. We have six months of famine before us, which will no doubt increase in intensity as the time goes on, and we shall not be far wrong if we prophesy that during the last four months these numbers will be doubled. We have therefore Rs. 7,200,000 certain and Rs. 4,800,000 most probable; and should the S. W. monsoon be only an average one there will be a continuation of distress until the first wet crops of the next N. E. monsoon are harvested, or say, a further six months at a cost of Rs. 7,200,000, total Rs. 19,200,000. In round numbers say £2,000,000.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following items of news about the Nawab of Tank who has before enjoyed unenviable notoriety:—"The alleged maladministration, cruelty, excesses and intrigues of the Nawab of Tank from time to time have, we learn, induced the executive officers to hold an elaborate investigation into all the circumstances attending the same. The Nawab, seeing no outlet from which to escape with honour from these grave charges, has applied to the Provincial Government to resign the gaddee. The local authorities recommend the acceptance of his resignation. Tank is an isolated territory, having 50 miles of desert around it, and without restraint the Nawab has been able to manage matters his own way and mystify the local authorities. His power and independence depended on the extent to which he could do this without hindrance. His sole object was to strive for independence. If the Nawab's resignation be accepted it is proposed to mass Kundi, Mollizai, Takwara, parts of Kulachi and Gumal into a subdivision with an Assistant Commissioner in charge. The country needs opening out. The most remarkable feature in this territory, the advent and exodus of the Powindas by the Gumal pass, the collection from them of a grazing tax of Rs. 30,000, the protection of their property and camels from the depredation of the Wazeers alone demand an officer on the spot. The Nawab has two sons, but neither of them are competent to govern so large a tract of territory as Tank, nor could they manage the various tribes by which it is surrounded. The eldest is not capable of much exertion, as he is suffering from leprosy; the second is a lad 20, of a weak mind."

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Simla, 14th December.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that a full dress parade of all the troops in every garrison or cantonment under His Excellency's command be held at noon on Monday, the 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the proclamation announcing the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial addition to Her titles.

The troops will be drawn up at open order, artillery in action on the right, or, if more than one battery is present, on both flanks.

When the General or other Commading Officer arrives on the ground, artillery and cavalry will carry swords, and infantry will shoulder by order of their respective commanding officers. The General or other Comanding Officer will then take command of the parade and give the words "unfix bayonets," "the brigade will fire a *feu de-joie*." On this caution, artillery not in action, and cavalry will slope swords.

The artillery in action, and infantry regiments when armed with Enfields, will then "load," by order of their respective commanding officers.

The chief civil authority in every station will then come forward, and in the presence of the assemblage and the troops, read the proclamation announcing the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial addition to Her titles, as published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th August 1876.

On a signal from the General or other Commanding Officer the artillery on the right will fire thirty-four guns, and after the last gun is fired, the first round will be fired by the Infantry.

The bands of the infantry, massed in rear of the brigade, will then play the first part of the National Anthem.

Thirty-four more guns will then be fired by the artillery on the left, if any be placed there, followed by a second round from the infantry, and the second part of the National Anthem.

The last thirty-three guns by the artillery on the right, followed by a third round from the infantry, will then be fired, and when finished, the whole of the National Anthem will be played by the band.

The artillery in action will then limber up and move into line at order, with the brigade.

The General or other Commanding Officer will then give the following cautions:—

"Fix bayonets."

"Royal Salute."

Cavalry and Artillery will carry swords, infantry will present arms, standards and colours will be lowered, and the bands will play the whole of the National Anthem.

"The brigade will shoulder."

"The brigade will order and unfix bayonets" (artillery and cavalry "return swords.")

"Three brigade will give" three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India." At this caution all helmets will be taken off, and the officer commanding the parade will give the time.

The brigade will then take close order, march past in quick time, if ordered, and then proceed direct to quarters.

During this parade the General Officer and staff will take post as laid down in para. 4 section 2, part VI. Field Exercises of 1874, and will join in the salute.

It is to be understood that the occasion is a holiday, and on this parade the officer in command is to receive no general salute, nor is there to be any parade exercise; the march past, if ordered, will be only in quick time.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

P. S. LUMSDEN Major-General,
Adjutant-General in India.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE Collector of Sholapore has submitted a supplementary list of works he wishes to undertake, the estimated cost of which he puts down at Rs. 56,853. The Government in the resolution on the Collector's letter, submitted through the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, sanctions any work that the Collector may think to be urgently required, but the Collector's attention is drawn to the heavy expenditure now being incurred in his district, and he is urged to take the utmost care to prevent abuse of the efforts which the Government is making for the relief of the people. The Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division also submits a letter from the Collector of Belgaum forwarding ten estimates of the making of roads in the collectorate, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 2,33,591. The Collector asks that this money may be sanctioned from the grant of 4 lacs for metalling the mail road. Government will not sanction any of these works until a report has been submitted, showing that they are absolutely necessary to afford relief. In reply to the application of the Collector of Kolaba for a loan to the Kolaba Municipality of Rs. 30,000 "from funds at their disposal for relief works," the Government of Bombay passed the following resolution:—

The Collector is mistaken in supposing that Government have at their disposal any grant for relief works. The Government of India have made no such grant, though they have been asked to do so. They have also been asked to make a special grant to enable Government to advance money on proper security to Municipalities and Local bodies for relief works, and the prudence of authorising the arrangement has been pointed out to them, inasmuch as it would enable the State to recover some part of the money advanced for relief, which, otherwise would not be recoverable, for many works of this class will have to be undertaken, whether they are executed at the cost of the Government, or at the cost of Municipalities or Local bodies, with funds advanced to them on loan.

As regards the particular case of the Roha water works, as matters now stand, Government cannot make the advance without the special authority of the Government of India.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. Once tried will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that Mr. Hynes in his letter to you of the 18th inst. has over-estimated the importance of the telegram announcing that a Bill had been passed by Congress for the coinage of silver dollars, as he certainly has misinterpreted the previous telegram. This latter stated only that "Mr. Secretary Bristowe had recommended that the silver coinage should be increased by eighty million dollars," while Mr. Hynes resolves it into a statement "that America was going to coin 80 million silver dollars." With regard to the latter telegram there was evidently an error in it as Mr. Bristowe left the Treasury in June last and Mr. Morrill was at latest date the Secretary of the Treasury. The intelligence therefore which the telegram had to convey was either that ex-Secretary Bristowe had written a private letter recommending an increased coinage of 80 million dollars, or that the present Secretary of the Treasury, in his report presented to Congress at the opening of the Session at the beginning of this month, had recommended that the amount of fractional money to be coined be increased from 40 millions to 80 millions; the latter is the more probable, as it is well known that a considerable portion of the fractional currency already coined had found its way out of the country.

The second telegram which Mr. Hynes apparently interprets as an announcement that the United States has adopted a double standard conveys intelligence of much less importance. It states that a Bill has passed Congress authorising the coinage of silver dollars of a certain value, and that these silver dollars shall be legal tender except in cases where gold has been expressly stipulated for; in other words, it puts silver on a par with the American paper currency, whereas for many months it has been below it in value. There is no intimation given that the Government is going to coin and issue these dollars; had there been any intention of this kind, a certain quantity would have been voted. The effect of the Bill is, therefore, to enable any one to take advantage of the circumstance of silver being of less value than the paper currency, and pay a debt in silver rather than in paper. For instance, in the New York newspapers of the 2nd November last, the value of the paper dollar is given as 91 cents in gold, while the value of the silver dollar on the same day would be 89¾ cents in gold. Supposing, therefore, that silver had not advanced in price beyond its value at that time (53¾d. per oz. in London,) a debtor would be able under the new law to save 1½ per cent. by buying silver and taking it to the Mint to be coined and paying the debt with the silver dollars, instead of paying in paper.

It is, of course, impossible to say what the new law making silver a legal tender may lead to, but at present the only effect will be to prevent silver from falling in value below the paper money of the United States; should it fall below that it would at once be bought up for use instead of paper money, but so long as it remains, as it is now, above the value of paper, the law will be inoperative, for no one will pay in silver while paper, equally a legal tender, is cheaper.

Had Mr. Hynes read the American papers he would not have believed in the easy adoption of silver as a currency in the United States—a course looked upon by many in the country only as a cheap and dishonest way of getting rid of paper and giving the name of a sound currency without its reality. My letters from the States before the election informed me that the fear that the introduction of a silver currency would follow the election of a Democratic President would lead many thousands to vote for Hayes who would otherwise have preferred a change of administration. The feeling with which the proposed adoption of silver is received by the better classes is seen by the following extract from the *Nation*, one of the most influential of the American papers:—

"There is nothing more curious or more encouraging than the way in which the laws of political economy are backed up by the laws of morals. The silver swindlers and paper money men and the rest of the army of Jeremy Didlers who are taxing their ingenuity to find out some seemingly honest but really knavish mode of discharging the national obligations, and in helping 'the debtor class' to defraud its creditors, may find in the recent financial history of France and Germany some most fruitful suggestions as to the practical result of their schemes."

That the United States may ultimately return to a bi-metallic standard is quite possible, but it will only be after a long struggle, and the supporters of such a course are already deprived of the great inducement to urge it, as silver has advanced to such a point that there is not much to be gained by it. When silver was below 50d. there would have been a good profit to be made in coining silver at the low price and making it legal tender for a value 20 per cent. above cost, but now that it has gone up to 57d. and 58d., there will be but very little money in the operation.

For a writer usually so accurate as Mr. Hynes, the following taken from his letter surprises me:—"For years India has lost enormously because Germany changed her standard; now the scale is turned because America alters her currency laws." The Act of the United States Congress which adopted a silver fractional currency of 40 million dollars was passed on January 18th, when silver was at 57-3/8d. Nothing further was done from that time to the 13th of this month when the telegraph reports the passing of an Act making silver a legal tender; but between January 18th and December 1876 silver dropped to 46d. and more than recovered itself again, standing at 58-1/4d. on the 13th of this month when the new Act was passed. It can hardly be said that the "scale is turned because America alters her currency laws," when the great fall in silver took place *after* the Act was passed authorising a silver currency and the recovery was made *before* any further steps were taken.

If America does change her currency laws and re-adopts a double standard there need be no fear about the future of silver for many years. The paper currency of America amounts now to upwards of 700 million dollars (140 millions sterling), the coin in the Treasury is about 62 million dollars (12 million sterling,) so that the Government would need to buy all the silver production of the States for many years to gain a sufficient amount of coin to bring the 700 millions to circulate on a par with specie.

We do not need to go far from home to learn one great cause of the rise in Indian Exchange which has naturally been followed by a rise in silver. The official Custom House returns to the 31st October enable us to compare ten months of this year with the same time in 1875, and see how we stand in our need for silver now as compared with last year at this time.

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Increase in 1876...Rs. 1,26,45,822.

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Rs. 49,66,70,794	Rs. 50,95,09,447

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It will thus be seen that the imports and exports have increased equally, leaving the balance of trade exactly where it was a year ago; now let us compare the means of paying that balance in the two years, which is done by importations of Treasure and by Council Bills.

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1875	1876
Gold ...Rs. 1,77,15,911	Rs. 97,21,348

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Exports—January 1st to October 31st

1875	1876
Silver...Rs. 1,28,73,342	Rs. 3,12,02,286

Increase in 1876...Rs. 1,83,28,944

1875	1876
Gold ...Rs. 7,97,710	Rs. 1,42,93,362

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COUNCIL BILLS.

Sold January 1st to October 31st.

1875	1876
£ stg 13,500,000	£ stg 9,551,994

Decrease in Council Bills ...£ 3,948,006

Putting all the figures into sterling for more easy comparison they stand as follows:—

Increase in imports of Silver	£1,390,692
Against this must be put—	
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Increase in Exports of Silver...	1,832,894
Do. do. of Gold...	1 349 565
Decrease in Council Bills	3 948,006
	7 929 921
Balance.....	£6,539 229

The result shows that we had received up to the 1st November of this year six and a half millions sterling less of Treasure and Council Bills than last year, while the same amount was needed to pay the balance of trade, and this enormous deficit can only be diminished by two considerations; in the first place there were early in the year considerable importations of Government paper for sale here; these of course would to the extent of their value over those of the previous year, act as an import of silver. I think it would be safe to put this at £1,000,000. Again, the above statement proceeds on the assumption that the gold exported has been replaced by silver, and the decrease in imports and increase in exports of gold amount to nearly 2½ millions sterling; if we suppose that a portion of this has been paid for in some other way than by silver, we may reduce the balance needed by another sum of £500,000. We are still left with the large balance of five millions sterling to be received between November 1st and December 31st of this year to put us on the same footing as we were on at the beginning of this year, and it is well known that there was not an overabundant supply of money here last season. Taking the silver on the way to India as a million and a half, we shall begin the year, after making all allowances, with three millions and a half less silver than we had last year for trade unless the balance of trade is unexpectedly changed or more Council Bills are sold in these two months than are expected.

These figures show, I think, good reason for the rise in Exchange, and this coupled with the disappearance of the large yearly productions of silver which Mr. Goschen's report led us to expect will account for the rise in silver without American Currency Acts.

I quite agree with Mr. Hynes as to the advantage India would gain from a gold currency and the comparative ease with which it could be adopted now that silver has almost recovered its normal value, but I do not think that the majority are on our side, and such a step should only be taken when thinking men agree pretty generally upon it. Meantime Government can do something for itself and for trade; for itself, in devising means to convert its sterling loans into rupee loans and thus pay its interest in the same coin in which it receives its taxes; for trade, in arranging some agency by which it can learn the facts about silver production in America, and by promulgating the same, destroy the opportunities for these great fluctuations in the value of the currency of this country which so hampers trade. It seems to me impossible that it should be beyond the power of the Government to ascertain what has become of the silver which the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons so conclusively showed to be the annual production of the world.

There are one or two points in Mr. Hynes' letter which shows that he hardly appreciates the facts regarding the paper currency of America and the movements of trade there, but a discussion on these would not interest your readers.—I am, &c.

Dec. 20. GEO A. KITTREDGE.

THE CHAPLAIN AND THE SCRIPTURE READER OF MHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The spirit of priestly domination and intolerance is sadly apparent in the letter of the Rev. E. G. Davis, Chaplain of Mhow, published in your issue of 14th instant, and his hearers and best friends must regret he should have written it. Mr. Reeves, the earnest and hardworking Scripture Reader of Mhow, has declined, with the sanction of his Local Committee, to work "with and under" the Chaplain of that Cantonment, and the remedy Mr. Davis suggests, for this display of perversity, is marked by extreme thoroughness and simplicity. It is nothing less than that all Church of England subscribers to the Army Scripture Readers' Society should withhold their support until it has compelled its agent at Mhow to submit himself to the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Davis. Really this is worse, and more wasteful and extravagant, than Charles Lamb's recipe for roasting suckling-pig, by burning a whole house down over it; and whereas Lamb made his proposal in jest, Mr. Davis publishes his in sober earnest. Not the slightest consideration is shown for the excellent results which have followed from the humble labours of these readers elsewhere, and which would be interrupted by the withdrawal of subscriptions; and there is no recognition of the fact, which however, is not denied, that good is being done by the Scripture Reader at Mhow, although not in the precise form in which Mr. Davis would have it brought about.

There is a lamentable want of logic, common-sense, and Christian forbearance in Mr. Davis's letter, and it seems to carry its own condemnation on the face of it, although no explanations are given. We are not told in what way the Mhow Reader has proved himself "a hindrance and a nuisance" to the Chaplain. The feeling with which the proposed adoption of silver is received by the better classes is seen by the following extract from *the Nation*, one of the most influential of the American papers:—

"There is nothing more curious or more encouraging than the way in which the laws of political economy are backed up by the laws of morals. The silver swindlers and paper money men and the rest of the army of Jeremy Didlers who are taxing their ingenuity to find out some seemingly honest but really knavish mode of discharging the national obligations, and in helping 'the debtor class' to defraud its creditors, may find in the recent financial history of France and Germany some most fruitful suggestions as to the practical result of their schemes."

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The result shows that we had received up to the 1st November of this year six and a half millions sterling less of Treasure and Council Bills than last year, while the same amount was needed to pay the balance of trade, and this enormous deficit can only be diminished by two considerations; in the first place there were early in the year considerable importations of Government paper for sale here; these of course would to the extent of their value over those of the previous year, act as an import of silver. I think it would be safe to put this at £1,000,000. Again, the above statement proceeds on the assumption that the gold exported has been replaced by silver, and the decrease in imports and increase in exports of gold amount to nearly 2½ millions sterling; if we suppose that a portion of this has been paid for in some other way than by silver, we may reduce the balance needed by another sum of £500,000. We are still left with the large balance of five millions sterling to be received between November 1st and December 31st of this year to put us on the same footing as we were on at the beginning of this year, and it is well known that there was not an overabundant supply of money here last season. Taking the silver on the way to India as a million and a half, we shall begin the year, after making all allowances, with three millions and a half less silver than we had last year for trade unless the balance of trade is unexpectedly changed or more Council Bills are sold in these two months than are expected.

These figures show, I think, good reason for the rise in Exchange, and this coupled with the disappearance of the large yearly productions of silver which Mr. Goschen's report led us to expect will account for the rise in silver without American Currency Acts.

I quite agree with Mr. Hynes as to the advantage India would gain from a gold currency and the comparative ease with which it could be adopted now that silver has almost recovered its normal value, but I do not think that the majority are on our side, and such a step should only be taken when thinking men agree pretty generally upon it. Meantime Government can do something for itself and for trade; for itself, in devising means to convert its sterling loans into rupee loans and thus pay its interest in the same coin in which it receives its taxes; for trade, in arranging some agency by which it can learn the facts about silver production in America, and by promulgating the same, destroy the opportunities for these great fluctuations in the value of the currency of this country which so hampers trade. It seems to me impossible that it should be beyond the power of the Government to ascertain what has become of the silver which the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons so conclusively showed to be the annual production of the world.

There are one or two points in Mr. Hynes' letter which shows that he hardly appreciates the facts regarding the paper currency of America and the movements of trade there, but a discussion on these would not interest your readers.—I am, &c.

Dec. 20. GEO A. KITTREDGE.

THE CHAPLAIN AND THE SCRIPTURE READER OF MHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The spirit of priestly domination and intolerance is sadly apparent in the letter of the Rev. E. G. Davis, Chaplain of

The battalions, batteries, and Cavalry which in case of necessity are to proceed to the East are already designated. British engineers are already at Constantinople. India will furnish her contingent to keep the communication between herself and the seat of empire free, and before the Russian forces can cross the Pruth it is not improbable that another garrison than one of Turkish troops alone will hold Stamboul.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS AND INDIAN DEFICITS.

(Saturday Review.)

When, a few weeks ago, various critics were recommending a stoppage of public works in India as one way of meeting the financial difficulty caused by the depreciation of silver, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the signature "C," pointed out some of the conditions of the case which appear to have been generally overlooked by English writers. Financial equilibrium is not to be obtained by stopping the new, or, as the Indian Government is accustomed to style them, the "extraordinary" public works, because those works are defrayed from loans, and not out of the revenue of the year: while the greater part of the so-called "ordinary" works, which are paid for out of the revenue of the year, are really not so much public works as outlay for charges connected with the general business of the administration, which cannot under any circumstances be stopped, or even largely curtailed, to stop the real public works, therefore—that is the new lines of railway and canals now in progress—would not cover the loss by the present rate of exchange. Still it would obviate the need for incurring fresh loans, and so would go towards preventing a deficit for the future; and from this point of view the argument for such a policy deserves at least careful consideration.

Among those who have counselled this course was Mr. Gesohen, who, in his speech on the Indian Budget, urged that the Indian Government should stop all works not "absolutely necessary," while he observed that the difficulty in which the Government now finds itself from the depreciation of silver might suggest a doubt whether it had not erred against a sound economical law in undertaking at all a business of a commercial character, such as the direct agency of public works. Upon this last point it seems obvious to observe that the depreciation of the Indian exchanges, so far as it is due to the large remittances which have to be made to this country in the form of interest on English capital invested in India, does not arise from these remittances being made by the Government. If this interest has to be remitted to this country, the effect on the exchanges would be precisely the same whether the remittance be made by private persons or companies, or by the Government; it is the amount of the remittances, and not the agency through which they are made, that determines the depreciation. Of course it may be said that, if the Government had not, by guaranteeing their interest to shareholders, induced English capitalists to invest in Indian railways, so large an outlay would not have taken place, which no doubt is quite true; but this is merely to say that if the railways had not been made they would not have been made, for assuredly without the guarantee the money would not have been forthcoming. And as to the proposal to stop all public works not necessary, the Indian Government might truly reply that this is precisely their line of action already. The point turns of course on the meaning you attach to the word "necessary." It is not necessary to wear a coat when walking down Pall Mall, and in one sense this may also be predicated of some of the undertakings upon which the Indian Government have embarked. But what we understand by the term "necessary" in matters of policy is that the disadvantages of not doing a thing are much greater than the disadvantages of doing it. We may be pretty sure that the Indian Government are as much alive as any one else to the extreme inconvenience involved in increasing the debt, and that when they deliberately set about doing so, it is because they are satisfied that it would be a still greater evil to leave things alone. And when people talk about the burden which the policy pursued of late years in regard to public works has placed on the Indian revenues, it may be useful to recall to mind a few of the more obvious savings which that policy has rendered possible in other ways. One instance out of many may be chosen for illustration. The charge on the Indian estimates of the current year for railways—being the difference between the interest guaranteed to the shareholders and the actual net earnings of the railways—is about one million and a third sterling, and a good deal has been said of late in Parliament and elsewhere about the burden on the finances which this particular charge involves. But it may be confidently asserted that this charge is fully covered, and more than covered by the saving which these railways have rendered possible in the Indian Military estimates alone. Much stress has properly been laid on the value of the lines for strategical purposes, but, irrespectively of that, it is well to remember that they produce at least thus much of immediate direct saving. People in England, although they may have a more or less correct notion of the size of India, do not usually appreciate the very moderate proportions of the army with which the country is garrisoned. They are told that a large part of the British army is stationed in India; but they do not understand at what great distances apart the different regiments are quartered; they are probably not aware that what used to be the considerable military establishments of Bengal and Madras are now represented by a greatly reduced number of very weak battalions, and that the large cities of India are held by detachments which would be thought small for such a duty even in peaceful England. At Delhi, for example, one of the largest cities in India, and the natural focus of Mahometan disaffection, if there be any disaffection, there are stationed, we believe, merely a weak wing of a European battalion, and a couple of native regiments which might on a pinch turn out four hundred bayonets spicce. The same state of things obtains all over the country. It is only by a great effort, and by denuding the rest of the country of troops, that the Government can place twenty thousand men in line in any part of India; and to do even thus much would be impossible without the aid of the railways. It may be said without the smallest exaggeration that, but for the means afforded by the railways for moving troops quickly about the country, it would be absolutely necessary for the peace of India to maintain considerably larger force both of Europeans and of natives than the present one. Twenty years ago it took a regiment six months to march from one end of the Bengal Presidency to the other. It would be a very moderate estimate to say that the additional cost involved by such a state of things would be a million and a half sterling a year; so that, in this way alone, India practically gets her railways for nothing.

Be it observed, too, that when people speak of the burden which this charge for guaranteed interest imposes on the State, they are dealing with an exceptional and temporary condition of things. Many of the lines are not completed; some of those which are completed have their termini in the air, so to speak; they end in the jungle, awaiting the completion of some missing link before the traffic of the country can get to them. The Indus Valley line, for example, has an uncompleted gap of about three hundred miles in the middle. A line in that state cannot of course be expected to pay its expenses, and any inference from its present as to its future earnings must be quite premature But, in fact, none of the lines have a fair chance of doing their best till the country has been furnished with a reasonable supply of roads to act as feeders. In short, the traffic of Indian railways is as yet in quite an undeveloped stage; but even now the burden which they impose has been compensated by a direct saving in the military estimates alone, to say nothing of the vastly stronger position held by the Indian Government in consequence of their existence.

This is looking at the matter merely from a military point of view. It need hardly be said that the expansion which both the export and import trade have recently undergone is mainly due to the railways; and the Government by its outlay is not merely reaping the indirect benefit which every Government acquires through the prosperity of its subjects, but it has also a very large and immediate interest in this increase of trade, first, as the landlord of the soil, and next by the effect of this trade on the exchanges, in which branch of commerce the Government is the largest dealer. The necessary effect of the tribute, as the term is commonly used which India pays to England, is to reduce the imports which India is able to take, including, among other things, silver, an article for which there is always a practically unlimited demand in that country. India, like other countries, can only purchase the commodities of other parts of the world by producing commodities of her own to exchange for them; and having to start in the race of commerce by paying fifteen millions a year for which she receives no equivalent in return—we mean, of course, no direct equivalent—she is heavily weighted at the outset. This payment we need scarcely say is the proximate cause of the fall in the exchanges by which the Government is at the present time so heavy a sufferer. If India could now come into the European market with some new commodity, she would be able to expand her import trade simultaneously with her exports; the flow of silver to the East would be stimulated; the exchanges would go up, and the Indian exchequer would be relieved of a heavy burden. This would be the certain effect of the springing up of a new export trade from India; the increased produce of silver might of course be acting in the opposite direction to depress the exchanges, but, however that might be, the exchequer would be relieved from the loss on Indian bills just in proportion as India succeeded in increasing the amount of her exports. A new trade which promises to have this effect appears to be now arising up in the export of corn; it is a trade of quite recent origin, and rapidly expanding, but what has so far been accomplished in this way must be trifling compared with what may be expected when the railway system of the North-West of India shall be completed. The export of wheat seems hitherto to have been mainly from the port of Calcutta; but Calcutta is not near the wheat-producing districts, and the shipments which now take place must be of grain brought to that port by a long land journey. The natural port of the great wheat-producing tracts of India is Kurrachee, and it will not be until the two are brought together by the completion of the railway now being constructed along the valley of the Indus from the Punjab to the sea that this important trade can obtain its natural development. It seems not impossible that India may be on the eve of important changes in its commercial position with respect to Europe, and that in this new development there may be found a means of escape for the Government from the difficulty now arising from the state of the exchanges.

The considerations may suffice to show how fallacious it would be to judge of the policy of the Indian Government in regard to public works merely by the immediate and direct burden they impose on the Exchequer. Similar illustrations of the same principle might be furnished from other classes of public works, especially those designed for the prevention of famines. As we observed at the outset, the Indian Government is probably at least as much alive as any of its critics can be to the disadvantages which attend the borrowing of money. But that Government has better means than the general public of estimating at their right value the reasons which press still more strongly the other way; and thus it may well be that, even in a time of financial pressure like the present, the class of works necessary to be undertaken may be found to include almost all those in progress or in contemplation. On the danger of carrying this policy too far we must reserve what we have to say for a future occasion.

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